This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

EducT 759.08.928

Harvard College Library

LIBRARY OF THE

Department of Education

COLLECTION OF TEXT-BOOKS
Contributed by the Publishers

TRANSFERRED
TO
[illegible]EGE

3 2044 097 081 434

THE TRANSITION PRIMER

ARRANGED BY

E. WHITNEY

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

COPYRIGHT, 1908, BY E. WHITNEY

~~T 73.9580 E~~
Educ T 159.08.928

Harvard University
Dept. of Education Library
Gift of the Publishers

May 9, 1911

TRANSFERRED TO
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
1938

TRANSITION PRIMER

PART I.

LESSONS

1. O, o̊h, so (sew).

2. A, say, may, mow, aim.

3. I (eye), sigh, my, no, nigh, ice, name, Mame (maim), sign, nice, mane (main), same.

   May I mow?
   No, I may sew.
   May I sew ice?
   O no, no ice.

4. See, me, knee, tea, toe, tie, oat, ate (eight), eat, seat, meat (meet) (mete), neat, tame, time, tight, night.

   Sée my toe.

See my knee.
I may see my eye.
Oh Mame, sew my tie tight.
I may eat meat.

5. Sue, mew, new (knew), bow, be (bee), by (buy), tune, suit.

May Sue buy tea?
May I see Sue sew?
Buy me a new suit.
See my new suit.

6. Low, lay, lie (lye), key, ache, Ike, oak, lake, leak, like, soak, make, Mike, mile, mule, bite, kite.

Sue may make a bow.
I may see a kite.
May Mike buy a mule?
May my mule bite my toe?
No mule may bite a toe.

7. Fie, few, pay, pie, ape, play, fly, flew, flee (flea), leap, steep.

I flew my kite.
May Sue see a flea?
I see a fly.
A fly flew by me.
May a fly eat my pie?
No, a fly may fly.

8. Day, die (dye), dough (doe), eyes, owed (ode), owes, nose (knows), toes, news, flies, plays.

Sue plays make tea.
My nose aches.
I see eight flies.
Flies bite my toes.
A fly may bite a mule.

9. Ray, row, ear, oar (ore), aches, oaks, makes, folks, flakes, flame, frame, snow, slide, blue (blew).

I see a flame.
A flame may be blue.
I see snowflakes.

I may slide.
Sue's eyes see me slide.
May my folks eat snow?

10. View, eve, Jew, Jake, Joe, age, save, pave.

My ear aches.
Joe's age may be eight.
May Jake play by me?
Snow may be nigh.
A Jew may buy eight sleighs.
Joe's folks save ice.

11. At, am, an, and, as, add, ax, air, hoe, hay, he, high, hat, ham, had, has, hair (hare), have, hand.

I see an ax.
Joe has a hoe.
He had a hat.
He ate a ham.
Sam has a bear.

12. Met, men, hen, way (weigh), we, wet, wax, wade, man, went.

A wet man met a wet hen.
A hen flew on a fence.
Let a wet hen wade.
Bees make wax.
We like a tune.
Sue may play a tune.

13. If, in, bin, tin, is, it, bit, his, hit, wit, es, yes, you, yam.

No hen has wit.
You may sit in a hat.
O no, I like my hat.
A man had a tin hat.
I bit a yam.
You may eat a yam.

14. On, odd, ox, go, gay, ot, got, not, add, bad, lad, glad, dog, log, flog, bog, top.

An ox got in a bog.
A man got him back.

He may be wet.
An ox may go slow.
He may eat oats.
A man may flog a bad lad.

15. Ut, but, hut, dun (done), sun (son), fun, muss, must, up, sup, pup, puppy, cat, can, care, cake, comb, coat, coal, cut, cur, purr, old, cold, fold.

An old cat can purr.
A puppy can play.
It is fun.
Can you comb a cat?
Can a cat eat cake?
My coat is tight.

16. Or, ought, saw, law, gnaw, paw, raw, jaw, talk, they, the, that, than, though, then, them, this, these, those, with.

That man has his eyes on us.
We can see if he knows us.
Then, if he does, we can talk with him.

All men may sleep at night, but some men work at night.
Jane and Sam may play with the doll and the bear.

17. Boot, moon, move, toot, too (to) (two), do, chew, chin, chair, churn, church, bunch, hitch.

I went to church on Sunday.
Ike can hitch the horse.
I must not set my boot on a chair.

18. Oil, boil, toil, foil, roil, soil, boy, toy, boys, toys, noise, joy, joys, ing, ring, bring, sing, king, ding, fling, sang, rang, bang, tongs, long, song, wrong.

You may oil the saw.
I will boil the dinner.
Bring my fork to the table, and bring my knife.
I will eat my dinner.
I want to eat every day.

19. Out, pout, doubt, rout (route), how, cow, now, row, ship, shop, shall, shed, wish, fish, rush, wash.

We shall see a ship.
We will wash our faces.
I wish to catch a fish.
Can a cow catch a fish?
O no, she does not know how.

20. Foot, could, should, put, wolf, root, thin, thick, throw, thunder, teeth, both, forth (fourth), path, thigh, cloth.

I hurt my foot on a root.
Ike saw a wolf.
A wolf will eat a sheep.
Both those bad boys throw stones.
They might do much mischief.
How far can you throw a feather?

21. Queen, quick, quail, question, what, when, while, which, measure, pleasure, whistle.

Quails whistle in summer.
Those apples will measure a bushel.
What are they worth?
I took a walk for pleasure.
I went up a hill, where I could see a long way off.

PART II.

READING LESSONS

1. She fed the old hen.
   See how the hen can run!
   A cow was in the lot.
   The cow gives us milk.
   See how hot the sun is!
   My dog will run to me.
   Lucy has a new hat.
   She put it on the bed.

2. I will get my hat.
   I must go and see a man.
   He sits on his porch.
   A cobweb is on the wall.
   Lucy must get the broom.
   She will sweep it down.
   The lad has a new pen.
   He keeps it in his box.

3. He is not a bad boy.
He had a new red cap.
The cat sat on his cap.
He could not find it.
Susan found it for him.
She said, "scat," to that cat.
I can rub the ink off my pen on a piece of rag.

4. Mary, please brush my cap.
Did you thank Mary?
Oh yes, I did not forget.
Can I have a drink of water?
Yes, but here is some milk.
Thank you, it is good.

5. The map is wet and spoiled.
The roof leaked on it.
I will get a new map.
Now the sun is set.
It is night and bed-time for me.
In the morning I will read more.

I learn some every day.
I bid you all good-night.

6. Fire will burn wood and coal.
We get wood from trees cut down.
A man cut down a tree with an ax.
Then he sawed the sticks with a saw.
And then he split them up with an ax.

7. But coal comes to us from a mine.
Men dig it from deep in the ground.
They work in the dark by a lamp.
Coal is very useful to us.
It is brought on the railroad.

8. We burn oil in glass and brass lamps.
Oil comes from wells in the earth.
Brass is made of zinc and copper.
They are melted and mixed.
Copper is red and zinc is blue, but brass is yellow, some like gold.

9. Copper and zinc and brass all get dull, but gold and silver stay bright.

Tin and nickel and steel also stay quite bright, but lead and iron get dim and iron rusts.
We make ropes of hemp and flax.
Some ropes are made of cotton and some of wire.
Steel wire ropes are very strong.

10. A rude girl will romp in the street.
She will talk loud and giggle.
Then all will know she has bad manners.
A modest girl will be quiet in the street.
People will think well of her.

11. The moon is much less than the sun and not so bright.
But it looks about as large because it it is much nearer.
The stars are very bright, but they look small, for they are far off.

When the sun is up, it is day, but when the sun has set it is night.
If the moon shines we can see to go.

12. Bakers bake bread and cakes.
Some fishes are very bony.
At table you may hold your fork in your left hand.
An ox likes to eat clover.
A tulip is a very pretty flower.
A black-berry grows on a brier.

13. In a flower garden we raise flowers.
In a fruit garden we raise fruit.
But in a kitchen garden we raise vegetables.
Fruit may be eaten raw, but vegetables are generally cooked first.

14. We grind wheat and rye into flour for bread, but when corn or oats or barley is ground we call it meal.
All these things are called grain and are used for food for man and beast.

15. The best paper is made of linen rags.
Very cheap paper is made from wood pulp.
Logs are cut up and boiled and ground into pulp.
Old cotton rags are also used to make paper.
Yellow wrapping paper is called manilla paper because it is made of old manilla rope.

16. A skiff is a small row-boat.
A boat with sails is called a sail-boat.
A boat that goes by steam is called a steam-boat.
A large steam-boat, to go on the ocean, is called a steamship or steamer.
Large vessels are called ships.
Some schooners are very large.

17. An orchard is a field of fruit trees.
Here we have orchards of apples,

pears and peaches, and in the south, of oranges and lemons.

Oranges are good to eat but lemons are to make lemonade.

Pears and peaches are good to eat fresh, or to can, but apples will keep fresh all winter.

Dried fruit is good to cook.

18. Most cloth is made of cotton, wool, linen or silk.

Cotton is grown on plants in fields.

The plants blossom and grow a pod half as big as an egg.

The pod is called a boll.

When the boll is ripe it bursts open and the white cotton hangs out.

Men, women and children pick the cotton, a small handful from each boll.

When the cotton is picked it is full of seeds about as large as peas.

After the seeds are got out, the cotton is ready to use.

19. Wool is the hair of sheep.
It grows very long and thick and curly.
When it comes warm in the spring, men shear off the wool and the sheep look not half so large.

20. Silk comes from the cocoon of a silk-worm. A silk-worm is a kind of caterpillar.
The worm spins a thread and winds it around himself and goes to sleep inside his cocoon.
But men take the cocoons and unwind the silk.
Perhaps you have seen a cocoon under a board or in the bark of a tree.

21. Linen is made from the stems of the flax plant.
Men raise flax in fields.
Flax has blue flowers.

22. To make cloth, either one of these is spun into thread called yarn.

Then the yarn is woven into cloth in a loom.

To weave is to place the threads crosswise in a curious manner.

If you take a piece of old rag and ravel it you can see how the threads are woven.

23. Smoke rises because it is lighter than air.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

24. Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

I like to see a full-blown rose.

Twelve months make one year.

A chair is better to sit on than a stool.

The sun will rise in the east and set in the west.

25. Slates are stone and are used to cover the roofs of houses.
A beast cannot talk and think as we do.
I had some green corn in July on a plate.
Bees live in hives and collect honey.
Lampblack is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch or pine wood.

26. Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome and useful in building.
We punish bad men to prevent crimes.
Washington was not a selfish man.
He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

27. Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.
We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.
Bricks are made of clay and baked in a kiln.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but in most animals the upper jaw is fixed.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

28. The sting of a wasp is very painful.

Four quarts make a gallon.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

Broom corn grows with a long slender stalk.

29. A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Miners work in mines under ground.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

Owls have large eyes and can see in the night.

They catch birds and mice with their claws.

30. Lucy loves to feed the little chickens.
At night the hen gathers her chickens under her wings to keep them warm.

31. Mary's father gave her a lamb that had lost its dam.
Mary fed it and kept it warm till it grew large and strong.
Here are some verses about them.

32. Mary and her Lamb.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.

33. It followed her to school one day,
That was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.

34. And so the teacher turned it out,
But still it lingered near,
And waited patiently about,
Till Mary did appear.

35. And then it ran to her and laid
Its head upon her arm,
As if to say, "I'm not afraid,
You'll keep me from all harm."

36. "What makes the lamb love Mary so?"
The eager children cry.
"Why, Mary loves the lamb, you know,"
The teacher did reply.

37. And you each gentle animal
In confidence may bind,
And make them follow at your call,
If you are always kind.

38. Love and Duty to Parents.
My father, my mother, I know
I cannot your kindness repay,
But I hope that as older I grow
I shall learn your commands to obey.

THE END.